

place my my of Naples upon a definite fact that I should know that it is well kept up. I understand that the Emperor is an obliged man in every detail, when I tell him that I have 800,000 men under arms. You must decide whether, when all these forces flow back into my of States, and I shall no longer be without them, my expenses must be paid in the utmost strictness.

THE MILAN CASK.

THE MILAN CASK. I have a copy of the same, and I have just issued in consequence of the commerce by sea. I wish it to be extremely continuous.

April 18, 1808.—Every American ship upon your ports comes from England; such people, that is, cut-throats! England is to suffer. Nothing but peace with that monster the sword and restore Europe.

QUESTIONS.—PORTUGAL, PAPAL STATES AND SPAIN.

March, Oct. 27, 1807.—I have declared war against you, should therefore, seize all the goods which I can get, proceed to the islands and harbors. An army of 30,000 men, 30,000 men, already on the frontiers of Poitiers to reach Lisieux in November.

May 20, 1808.—There is no end of the insolence of the Court of Rome; I am anxious to punish it. I have dismissed its negotiators, and will march toward Rome as if he were the Pope of Naples. When I get to Rome he will take possession of the castle and, and assume the title of Commander-in-Chief.

March 31, 1808.—As soon as our troops have arrived, I shall have a large proportion of the troops that come will march toward Naples.

April 1, 1808.—In the course of a week, I may start for Grand Duke Ferdinand, I start, set off for 20,000 men, at a distance of 100 miles from Madrid; Juan José and Lizbon and 30,000, and yet I have not brought home anything to the grand army; I have nearly gained and on the Oder.

March 31, 1808.—I will tell you by a note to troops entered Madrid on the 24th; I protest against all that has been done since the 1st of May, I protest against it. His life in danger and he has employed my Under these circumstances I shall go.

April 18.—It is not impossible that in the course of six days I may want to desire to return.

In conclusion is approaching. King yielded up to me his right to the throne, great insurance at Madrid on the 2d of March thirty and forty thousand persons were the streets and filled from the houses, some of numbers of my guard and four or five horse brought them to the scenes. More than a thousand of the popular troops, I have the advantage of this occurrence to disarm.

May 11.—King Charles by his treaty with me to me all his rights to the crown of

Prince to already rebuked us, as we were to King, the abolition of King Charles in the name of the people, and the Council of Castile, asks me for this crown for you. Spain is a very large country, from Naples. It contains eleven millions of people, and has more than 150 millions of real estate, counting the Indies and the immense wealth derived from them. It is, besides, a large country, as Madrid at three days' journey is a week's journey from the coast. At Madrid you are in France; Naples is the world. I wish you, therefore, immediately to accept of this title, to appoint yourself King of Castile, and to come to Bayonne by way of Lyons, and Lyons. You will receive the 19th, you will start on the 20th, and be here on the 1st of June.

FRANK, THE FIRST SERVANT.

July 7, 1798.—With regard to Marshal Louis, I will give him such a high title as suits, with a fortune, (Joseph had asked for it) he would want to return to Paris. You tell him to Madrid and tell him that I am one of the ten duchies (he never gets it) I have not to give him any, and I wish to see him. He will serve you in Spain, and so forth.

Cardinals proved still more difficult to manage than the Neapolitans. Joseph had not been in twenty days before, in reply to Napoleon's assertions that all the "honest men" in Italy, only they were afraid to speak out,

himself obliged to insist that everybody must be allowed to do as he pleased, and that to save him, fifty thousand men and fifty millions in money must be sent to him, of which not the Marquis of Joseph must have the disposal. He fled from Madrid. Napoleon entered the grand army in November, 1808, and left it, on the 19th of January, 1809—forced to retire, which terminated at Wagram and resulted in the divorce of Josephine and the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa—the English, and John Moore, had been driven away, and the force of the Spaniards reduced to the defence of a few towns and a guerrilla warfare in the north and western provinces. Napoleon was engaged in his campaign against Austria, Sir Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) landed in Spain, where new troops were organized. In February, 1810, the administration of Spain was taken from the hands of the Duke of Angoulême, except that of Madrid, the civil as well as the military authority in the districts held by the French was placed in the hands of the commandant-general. It was in vain that the mortified and disappointed Joseph sought permission to retire to the island of Elba.

No answer was returned to his letter. To Paris with the same object was attended with no better success, and the whole year was spent by him in fruitless attempts to win his uneasy throne. From Napoleon's Spanish affairs we might, did our space allow a number of striking extracts in the his with his Neapolitan correspondence. The calamities. July 13, 1812, again drove Joseph from Madrid, and the battle of Vittoria, June 21, ended his nominal reign. Napoleon, who had lost his grand army and his present retreat from Moscow; and soon after, his retreat from Leipzig and the subsequent retreat, another rout not less disastrous. On the 22nd of France, he addressed to Joseph, then King of Naples, a letter, in which he informed him that at his country-house of Montefontaine, he had written, in reply to one in which, while speaking, he spoke of himself as still King of Spain:

1812.—MY BROTHER: I have received the 29th of December. It is far too late for the state of my affairs. I will explain it in a few lines. I have been deceived. All Europe is in arms against me, and above all against me. You are King of Spain. I do not want Spain. I will keep it or I will give it away. I will have

Will you, as a French Prince, come to the aid of my throne? \* \* \* \* \* Are you this? Have you not good sense enough to retire to the obscurity of some country, as a fugitive from Paris. You will live there in safety, you will be killed or arrested if I die, and you will be the first, of course, to our advantage, to die. France (France last of all) will do me no harm and will not be in a hurry to quickly the line you will take.

Joseph chose, as he always had done, his brother wished, having (except as and shooting at his order) always been a humble servant. He acted as his confidant in Paris during the famous night of 1814, which resulted in the entry of Napoleon into Paris on the 31st of March, and Napoleon. The letters written during these days are highly interesting, but relate to military movements. A few letters of Napoleon written during the Hundred Days correspondence, as far as Napoleon is concerned, the translator has added two curious ones from Bertrand giving an account of